Major John Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. VII.

CONCLUDED.

The Senate's thanks, the Gazette's pompous tale,
With force reſiſtleſs, o'er the brave prevail;
This power has praiſe, that virtue ſcarce can warm
Till fame ſupplies the univerſal charm.

NATURE has taken effectual care of her own work. She has wrought the paſſions into the texture and eſſence of the ſoul—and has not left it in the power of art to deſtroy them. To regulate and not to eradicate them is the province of policy. It is of the higheſt importance to education, to life and to ſociety, not only that they ſhould not be deſtroyed, but that they ſhould be gratified, encouraged, and arranged on the ſide of virtue. To confine our obſervations at preſent to that great leading paſſion of the ſoul, which has been ſo long under our conſideration: What diſcouragement, diſtreſs and deſpair, have not been occaſioned by its diſappointment? To conſider one inſtance, among many, which happen continually in ſchools and colleges. Put a ſuppoſition of a pair of twin brothers, who have been nouriſhed by the ſame nurſe, equally encouraged by their parents and preceptors, with equal genius, health and ſtrength, purſuing their ſtudies with equal ardor and ſucceſs. One, is at length overtaken by ſome ſickneſs, and in a few days the other, who eſcapes the influenza is advanced ſome pages before him. This alone will make the ſtudies of the unfortunate child, when he recovers his health, diſguſtful. As ſoon as he loſes the animating hope of pre-eminence, and is conſtrained to acknowledge, a few others of his fourm or claſs, his ſuperiors, he becomes incapable of induſtrious application. Even the fear of the ferule or the rod, will after this be ineffectual. The terror of puniſhment, by forcing attention, may compel a child to perform a taſk—but can never infuſe that ardor for ſtudy, which alone can arrive at great attainments. Emulation really ſeems to produce genius, and the deſire of ſuperiority to create talents. Either this, or the reverſe of it, muſt be true; and genius produces emulation, and natural talents, the deſire of ſuperiority—for they are always found together, and what God and nature have united, let no audacious legiſlator preſume to put aſunder. When the love of glory inkindles in the heart, and influences the whole ſoul, then, and only then, may we depend on a rapid progreſſion of the intellectual faculties.—The awful feeling of a mortified emulation, is not peculiar to children. In an army, or a navy, ſometimes the intereſt of the ſervice requires, and oftener perhaps private intereſt and partial favor prevail, to promote officers over their ſuperiors, or ſeniors. But the conſequence is, that thoſe officers can never ſerve again together.—They muſt be diſtributed in different corps, or ſent on different commands. Nor is this the worſt effect: It almoſt univerſally happens, that the ſuperceded officer feels his heart broken by his diſgrace. His mind is enfeebled by grief, or diſturbed by reſentment—and the inſtances have been very rare, of any brilliant action performed by ſuch an officer. What a monument to this character of human nature is the long liſt of yellow Admirals in the Britiſh ſervice!——Conſider the effects of ſimilar diſappointments in civil affairs. Miniſters of State, are frequently diſplaced in all countries—and what is the conſequence? Are they ſeen happy in a calm reſignation to their fate? Do they turn their thoughts from their former employments, to private ſtudies or buſineſs? Are they men of pleaſant humor, and engaging converſation? Are their hearts at eaſe? Or is their converſation a conſtant effuſion of complaints and murmurs, and their breaſt the reſidences of reſentment and indignation, of grief and ſorrow, of malice and revenge? Is it common to ſee a man get the better of his ambition, and deſpiſe the honors he once poſſeſſed—or is he commonly employed in projects upon projects, intrigues after intrigues, and manœuvres on manœuvres to recover them? So ſweet and delightful to the human heart is that complacency and admiration, which attends public offices, whether they are conferred by the favor of a Prince, derived from hereditary deſcent, or obtained by election of the people, that a mind muſt be ſunk below the feelings of humanity, or exalted by religion or philoſophy far above the common character of men, to be inſenſible, or to conquer its ſenſibility. Preteniions to ſuch conqueſts are not uncommon; but the ſincerity of ſuch prerenders is often rendered ſuſpicious, by their conſtant converſation and conduct, and even by their countenances. The people are ſo ſenſible of this, that a man in this predicament is always on the compaſſionate liſt, and, except in caſes of great reſentment againſt him for ſome very unpopular principles or behavior, they are found to be always ſtudying ſome other office for a diſappointed man, to conſole him in his affliction. In ſhort the theory of Education, and the ſcience of government, may be reduced to the ſame ſimple principle, and be all comprehended in the knowledge of the means of activity, conducting, controling and regulating the emulation and ambition of the citizens.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

Mr. Wheeler,

LOOKING over ſome Engliſh Magazines, I was ſtruck with the following Extract from a Pamphlet publiſhed in the year 1781, by the Dean of Glouceſter, entitled "*An Enquiry, what benefits can ariſe to the Engliſh, the Americans, &c. from the greateſt victories or ſucceſſes in the preſent war.*" The predictions of the Dean concerning our country are ſo far from being fulfilled, that the very reverſe has taken place—America is now UNITED under a firm, efficient government, adminiſtered by her choiceſt Sons—her inhabitants are happy,—Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures are encouraged and encreaſing—and in no country in the known world are there leſs enemies to the *eſtabliſhed Government*, or more warm ſupporters and friends to it.

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rehoboth, May 13, 1790.

"AS to the future grandeur of America, and its being a riſing empire, under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idleſt and moſt viſionary notions, that ever was conceived even by writers of romance. For there is nothing in the genius of the people, the ſituation of their country, or the nature of their different climates, which tends to countenance ſuch a ſuppoſition. On the contrary, every prognoſtic that can be formed from a contemplation of their mutual antipathies, and claſhing intereſts, their difference of governments, habitudes, and manners, plainly indicate, that the Americans will have no centre of union among them, and no common intereſt to purſue when the power and government of England are finally removed. Moreover, when the interſections and diviſions of their country by great bays of the ſea, and by vaſt rivers, lakes and ridges of mountains: and, above all, when thoſe immenſe inland regions beyond the back ſettlements, which are ſtill unexplored, are taken into the account, they form the higheſt probability, that the Americans never can be united into one compact empire, under any ſpecies of government whatever. Their fate ſeems to be, *a diſunited People*, till the end of time. In ſhort, the only probable ſuppoſition that can be formed of them at preſent is this: that being ſo very jealous in their tempers, ſo ſuſpicious and diſtruſtful of each other, they will be divided and ſubdivided into little commonwealths, or principalities, according to the above mentioned natural diviſions, or boundaries of their country; and that all of them in general will be more intent on proſecuting their own internal diſputes and quarrels, than deſirous to engage in external wars and diſtant conqueſts. They will have neither leiſure, nor inclination, nor abilities, for ſuch undertakings."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON EMIGRATION.

"AGRICULTURE ſhould be the main object of induſtry in ſuch a country as ours.—Lands, uncultivated, are like gold ſleeping in the mines—it is only culture that makes them valuable."—Why then ſhould our citizens ſpread themſelves over ſo immenſe a territory—why ſhould they emigrate to the wilderneſs, and leave extenſive regions behind them, in the neighbourhood of their friends; conveniently ſituated to export the products of their labor, and to acquire the neceſſaries and comforts of life—thoſe various articles they have long been accuſtomed to, and which conſtitute the richeſt ingredients in the compoſition of animal exiſtence.—"Why ſhouldſt thou die before thy time"? is an old enquiry.—What is death but a privation of the company, friendſhip, and converſation of our old acquaintance and aſſociates?—The ſenſations of an ingenious mind on abandoning his former reſidence, to retire beyond the mountains to paſs the remainder of life, are little ſhort of thoſe which rack the ſoul on the near proſpect of nature's diſſolution.—Spirit and induſtry in cultivating the numerous tracts of fertile country in the neighbourhood of the old ſtates, would prevent the diſtreſs of individuals, and ſupercede the neceſſity of diſtant emigrations for centuries to come.—

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

On the propoſition to increaſe the duty of Tonnage, on foreign bottoms.

MR. JACKSON ſaid, that he was one of the committee on the petition before the Houſe, but that by ſome accident or other he had not notice of their ſitting when they concluded on the report. He would not however tax the members with any deſign, but ſuppoſe it to have proceeded from the neglect of the meſſenger.

The object of the report terminated with him in three points of view—It might be conſidered in the light of an addition to the revenue—It might be taken as a prohibitory or retaliating law—or it might be conſidered as an additional encouragement to American ſhipping.

If it was to be conſidered as an object to produce revenue, the Houſe ſhould be careful not to overcharge it, by overcharging any article of revenue. It was an old maxim and a very juſt one, that frequently inſtead of two and two making four, two and two made but one—This operated with the Houſe the laſt ſeſſion, when a higher tonnage was propoſed—The revenue on tonnage is in fact no other than a revenue on cuſtoms, for the freight is added to, or deducted from the ſale of the article paying that freight; and the higher this tonnage is made the fewer veſſels will enter your ports, and of courſe the leſs will be the revenue coming into your treaſury.

If it is meant as a prohibitory or retaliating law on other nations, for not permitting your veſſels to enter their ports; he obſerved, that it ſhould not have been brought in, in its preſent form.—The houſe ſhould be manly and open, ſhould act up to the American character and inform the nations complained of, why it was done. For what, he aſked, could be expected from a law like the preſent regulation, but counter reſtrictions and regulations, and on whom he aſked would thoſe reſtrictions and regulations fall but on our own veſſels? Suppoſe, however, that it has its full effect, and that a prohibition is the conſequence, what is to become of the produce of our country—Is the hand of induſtry to be ſtayed? Is it to be arreſted in the hands of its owners? Will the lumber cutter reſt ſatisfied with your telling him that this prohibition is neceſſary for the encouragement of ſhip-building? Will not his intereſt compel him to complain, and ſir, is not intereſt in ſome meaſure or other the prevailing principle? Will he be ſatisfied that his intereſt ſhall be neglected, and that the intereſt of the ſhipbuilder ſhall be regarded? Will not the rice and the tobacco planter have likewiſe reaſon to complain?—For ſir, if this prohibition is to take place, where is your ſhipping to carry off the ſurplus of produce? Sir, it is not in exiſtence, the beſt ſituated ſtate with reſpect to ſhipping, employs foreigners. That we had not ſhipping ſufficient was conceded on all ſides of the Houſe at the laſt ſeſſion, and particularly ſo, by ſome gentlemen of the greateſt abilities and knowledge. He did not know that thoſe gentlemen now would be of different ſentiments, he hoped not—he had no authority to ſuppoſe it, but he would mention the words of one or two of them to ſhew the Houſe what their opinions then were. An honorable gentleman near him from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) on the tonnage law, laſt ſeſſion, had declared, that "it was admitted on all hands, that America did not furniſh ſhipping ſufficient for the tranſportation of her own produce, and the apparent quantity would decreaſe from what it was repreſented to be, if gentlemen conſidered that the American veſſels mentioned in the cuſtom-houſe reports, may clear three, four or five times a year. This reduction of our ſhipping ſerves only to ſhew the indiſpenſible neceſſity of applying means to raiſe it up to what it ought to be. But in doing this we ought to be careful in avoiding any ſudden or violent effect upon our commerce by the riſe of freight." Another gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Fitzſimons) at that time had abſolutely declared a dollar too great for the trade to bear—his words were "Then we will not adopt ſuch a duty as muſt deter foreigners from coming amongſt us until we are in better circumſtances. If we lay a duty of two-thirds of a dollar per ton on nations in alliance, we cannot propoſe to lay leſs than a dollar on thoſe with whom we have not treaties. A ſhip of 200 tons will then have to pay 200 dollars, a very conſiderable expence, perhaps much more than our trade can bear." If then a dollar was too much for the trade to bear the laſt ſeſſion, can we have ſo ſoon changed our ſituation for the better, that our trade will not feel it now—he could not ſuppoſe it.

Suppoſe it taken up in the laſt view he had mentioned as an additional encouragement to ſhip-building. He would aſk what encouragement was wanting.—He wiſhed the houſe to examine the relative ſituation of an American and a foreign veſſel. The latter, if of two hundred tons, and entering our ports three times a year paid three hundred dollars, whilſt an American veſſel if ſhe entered our ports twenty times a year paid but her ſix cents per ton, once in a twelve month, which would amount in a veſſel of that burthen to juſt twelve dollars. He begged the houſe to view the immenſe difference, and then aſk if the payment of three hundred dollars to twelve was not encouragement ſufficient.—For his part he was at a loſs to account for the application.—Fifty cents the laſt year was thought fully ſufficient; one hundred is ſought for this ſeſſion, and he had no doubt but the next another petition would requeſt two hundred. He could not tell how ſuch people were to be ſatisfied, nor how far the length of ſuch conſciences would go.—He believed they would not be ſatisfied with any thing ſhort of a total prohibition, and if they even poſſeſſed this total prohibition, they would be like the dog in the manger—they could not eat the hay themſelves, nor would they ſuffer others to eat it. For the ſhipping it was manifeſt they did not poſſeſs, nor was a ſufficiency to be obtained in a moment. It was not this Houſe's declaring that American ſhipping only ſhould carry the produce of America, that would produce this ſhipping—time alone could effect it—it was granted that America could build ſhips cheaper than any other part of the world—this ought to be encouragement ſufficient without this tonnage, and no doubt would operate as ſuch when merchants turned their attention that way, and which their intereſts would naturally lead them into.

The fact was, that the American capitals which formerly were turned to that branch had been diverted from their courſe during the war, and would require time to return into their proper channel, which he had not a doubt would be effected—but time and time alone could do this. Here he would obſerve that an honorable gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Sherman) had on a former occaſion argued directly contrary to what he had yeſterday declared. That gentleman, when the tonnage was then before the houſe, had ſaid "that the policy of laying a high tonnage was at beſt a doubtful point. The regulation, he had obſerved, was certainly intended as an encouragement to our own ſhipping, but if this was not the conſequence of the meaſure it muſt be an improper one." Surely if it was a doubtful or an improper meaſure

the laſt ſeſſion, it was ſo now: for the gentleman in his ſtatement of the reaſons of the committee, had declared, that the committee were not poſſeſſed of proofs with reſpect to the reſtrictions of other nations. Sir, ſhall we ſtumble on in the dark without thoſe proofs? Shall we burthen a portion of our citizens without aſcertaining the neceſſity of our doing ſo? Let us procure thoſe proofs—let us have evidence of this encouragement's being wanting, previous to our laying this additional weight. But, Sir, who has a right to complain on this occaſion; the merchants of Portſmouth or the merchants of Savannah? Let us compare the grievance of tonnage in the two places. New-Hampſhire, Sir, pays of foreign tonnage the amount of 469 dollars and fifty cents; a mighty ſum indeed; from the noiſe made about it an indifferent perſon might ſuppoſe it ſufficient to ſatisfy the national debt. The ſtate of Georgia, which on a former occaſion was ſuppoſed barely capable of defraying the travelling expences of their members, pays of foreign tonnage 2600 dollars 17 cents---a difference ſcarcely to be compared.

A gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Williamſon) had ſupported the report, but hoped it never would be adopted on the principles of eſtabliſhing a navy. Mr. Jackſon obſerved that his reaſons ſeemed to be the keeping the carrying trade within ourſelves. Sir, it is a doubt with me if the carrying trade is beneficial to the United States; if it enriches individuals it certainly does not the community; writers on trade divide it into three branches, the home or coaſting trade, which is allowed to be the moſt beneficial to the nation; the foreign trade which is next beneficial, and the carrying trade which is not at all beneficial, unleſs it be as a nurſery for ſeamen—directly oppoſite to the ſentiments of the gentleman. The carrying trade is therefore very beneficial to countries dependent on their navies—it is ſaid to be particularly ſo to Great-Britain: but, ſir, is our intereſt the ſame with the intereſt of that nation? Does our national importance and even our very ſecurity depend as hers does on the ſtrength of her fleets? If invaded ſhall we look to a navy for protect on? No, ſir, to the agricultural intereſt—to the hardy ſons of the Weſt—to the American yeomanry we ſhall appeal and we ſhall there find ſupport. The carrying trade is of no great conſequence to us, nor is it to many other countries; it is taking a productive capital from the nation it belongs to, to be employed in the ſervice and carrying the ſurplus produce of other coutries. The moſt celebrated writers have declared even in Great-Britain, that the coal trade from Newcaſtle to London is the moſt beneficial that nation is concerned in. With us, ſir, the whole coaſting trade is in the hands of our fellow citizens, where I wiſh it to remain, as I think it highly advantageous, and this of itſelf is a very great encouragement.

But Sir, if we examine, I believe, on the principle of encouragement what we have done, it will be found ſufficient. I have in my hands, Sir, ſome paragraphs of newſpapers (which he read.) By theſe, Sir, it appears, that ſhip-building is moſt rapidly advancing—a veſſel is now building at Boſton of 900 tons, one at Salem of 1100 and 22 at Philadelphia of upwards of 250 tons each. What more that branch of mechanics would want, I am at a loſs for—unleſs they wiſh more work than they have hands to accompliſh; for I fancy if it was to be much more increaſed, they muſt ſend to other countries for the workmen. It is jnſt the ſame with arts and manufactures---they are every where extending themſelves, and no doubt owing to the ample encouragement given laſt ſeſſion. Shall we then, if we find the encouragement already given ſufficient, be ſtill adding to the burthens of the ſouthern ſtates? Will not they have a right to ſay that they are not attended to; becauſe they are not clamorous with petitions, ſhall they be ſaddled with additional weights? It ſhould be remembered, that there is not to this day, a ſingle petition for any one requeſt from the citizens of the ſtate of Georgia before Congreſs, whilſt other ſtates have brought before the houſe a number which would take three ſeſſions to decide on—becauſe ſhe was modeſt, was ſhe to be impoſed on? He hoped her ſtill voice would at leaſt draw ſome attention. He believed that the ſouthern ſtates were a good milch cow to the Union, but he truſted if the Union milked her, they would not ride her at the ſame time---the additional tonnage appeared to him to be doing this.

He concluded with reminding the gentlemen (Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Lawrance) of their former ſentiments, and truſted he ſhould not now find them avowing opinions contrary to them.

TUESDAY, May 25.

Mr. VINING *having voted in the affirmative on the queſtion, Wheiher Mr. Gale's motion for the Committee's riſing, and reporting the twelve ſections of the Funding Bill, in order to their being diſcharged, as in our laſt, roſe and obſerved.*——That as the vote he had now given en might appear inconſiſtent with his paſt conduct on this great queſtion, it became neceſſary that he ſhould ſay ſomething on the occaſion. He ſaid he was a warm advocate in favour of the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, agreeable to the plan propoſed by the Secretary of the Treaſury—the whole of that report was valuable; he ſhould regret loſing any part of it—and he had full confidence that the meaſure of aſſumption would be finally adopted—at preſent however he conſidered the object of the bill before the Committee, independent of the bill propoſed to be annexed, as of primary conſequence to the United States.—He tho't the two objects might be ſeparated; and he was not willing by graſping at a ſhadow to loſe the ſubſtance.—He thought the aſſumption might be brought forward with propriety in the form of a reſolution—and he would pledge himſelf do it.—He thought this would comport with the idea of the Secretary.—

Mr. SEDGWICK *ſaid that the gentlemen in favor of the aſſumption were very unfortunate in not being able to unite in the means of obtaining an object, which they not only approve, but conſider as neceſſary to the execution of juſtice, and important to the welfare and happineſs of this country. That a great majority of thoſe who were in favor of the meaſure, thought it ought to be provided for before the funds ſhould be eſtabliſhed which are to ſecure the preſervation of public credit. That other gentlemen were of opinion that there was no natural counection, and that therefore the ſubjects ſhould be ſeparated. That he himſelf was of the former opinion.*

He ſaid it had been often aſſerted and to his remembrance never denied, that the State debts were ſo unequal, that in ſome States it would be found impracticable to make an adequate proviſion for them, and at the ſame time for thoſe States to contribute their equal proportion to the national treaſury. That theſe circumſtances were well known to thoſe men to whom the people would commit the adminiſtration of their State governments; In this ſituation what meaſures would the duty and intereſt of theſe men induce them to purſue? Unqueſtionably, without delay, by the beſt means in their power, to adopt a ſyſtem for the preſervation of public faith. Such ſyſtem and that to be adopted by this government could not concurrently be carried into execution; the one or the other muſt fail; both were the meaſures of governments depending on popular opinion.—That it ought to be a ſubject of enquiry therefore, which would moſt probably be the object of popular affection; here a knowledge of a few facts would be ſufficient to determine the judgment. He ſaid he ſpoke only of Maſſachuſetts becauſe his knowledge of facts on this ſubject, did not extend beyond it—that in that State a very great proportion of the national ſecurities had been alienated, and that at a very low ſtate of depreciation. The purchaſers of theſe ſecurities, from principles well known and which are inſeparable from the human heart were not the objects of affectionate regard; the ſyſtem therefore which is to ſecure this debt cannot itſelf be popular. On the other hand, the State debt having had the intereſt regularly paid for ſome time, and at no time being without any proviſion for that purpoſe, had much the greater part of it remained in the hands of the original holders. It was diſtributed throughout every part of the State, and in every village and neighborhood there remained a grateful recollection of the merit of thoſe ſervices which were rendered as the conſideration for the exiſting demands againſt the government; that from a cool and diſpaſſionate reflection on theſe facts, gentlemen would be able with certainty to predict, without a ſpirit of prophecy, the iſſue of a legiſlative contention on this ground between the national and State governments.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that to his mind there was an inexplicable miſtery in the conduct of gentlemen who declared themſelves in favor of the aſſumption, and that they conſidered it irrelative to the ſubject of funding the debt, and yet declined giving the reaſons on which ſuch an opinion was founded. That he ardently wiſhed the gentlemen would condeſcend to give the explanation their friends requeſted; hitherto they had myſteriouſly declined to do it. He requeſted that they would be pleaſed to remember that a very conſiderable majority of thoſe who are in favor of the meaſure, ſuppoſed the debts contracted by the States for the ſupport of the war, to be the proper debts of the United States. If this was a well founded opinion there could not poſſibly exiſt a doubt. but they ſhould be added to the liſt which already contained many different ſpecies of ſecurities---that now was certainly the proper time to determine whether that opinion was juſt or erroneous.

He further obſerved that this was the proper time to determine on this ſubject from another very important conſideration---if the State debts are aſſumed, all the ſources of revenue without violence or injuſtice, will be at the diſpoſal and under the controul of this government. That without the aſſumption, ſeizing on thoſe which are neceſſary to ſecure the intereſt of the State debts, would be in the extreme both violent and unjuſt. That a tax, for inſtance on ſpirituous liquors was for many reaſons proper and would be in a great degree productive; that notwithſtanding ſhould that article, under the preſent circumſtances be excifed, it would be putting this government a competition, to which he believed it would be found unequal.

Mr. Sedgwick further obſerved that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) at a time when he had not the happineſs to be preſent, at the end of eight weeks debate on this ſubject, during which time he had remained only a ſilent hearer, had come forward in a ſpeech, which had been given to the public, and he was informed with great accuracy---that by means of diſcharging, immediately afterwards the committee from the further conſideration of the ſubject, no anſwer had been given to it; that this ſpeech which he feared was deſigned to make an unfair and undue impreſſion on the public mind, was a performance in his opinion compoſed of unfounded facts, monſtrous premiſes and inconcluſive deductions; that it would well become the magnanimity of the gentleman and the partiality of his friends to permit a full examination of his argument that it might juſtly be determined how far it deſerved the character he had imputed to it.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Mr. Gilman informed the Houſe that yeſterday the joint committee of both Houſes waited on the Preſident of the United States and preſented the following bills:

An Act to preſcribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings in each State, ſhall be authenticated ſo as to take effect in every other State.

An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain caſes therein mentioned.

An Act to continue in force an Act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entitled an Act to regulate proceſſes in the Courts of the United States.

An Act for the government of the territory of the United States, South of the river Ohio.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States informing the Houſe that he had given his aſſent to the two firſt of the above Acts. The other two originated in the Senate.

Mr. Page made a motion which was ſeconded by Mr. Parker, that the committee of the whole be diſcharged from any further conſideration of the bill reſpecting the State of Rhode-Iſland, and added the following obſervations:

Mr. PAGE. Sir, I riſe to move that the committee of the whole be diſcharged from conſidering the bill reſpecting the State of Rhode Iſland, which originated in the Senate—and hope that it will by the houſe be rejected—for I think, as the Convention of that State is to ſit in a few days, we ſhould have nothing before Congreſs which could tend to influence their choice of the Conſtitution, under which they are to live. It peculiarly behoves this Houſe, as Repreſentatives of Republican States, which have always aſſerted their rights to judge for themſelves in all caſes which intereſted them as freemen—which adopted the plan of government after mature deliberation, unbiaſſed by any ſuch motives as the bill alluded to holds out to Rhode Iſland: I ſay it becomes this Houſe therefore to take care that their ſiſter State, now about to conſider of the propriety of adopting the Conſtitution, ſhall be as free to judge for herſelf as was any other State in the Union—Should this bill paſs, and ſhould Rhode-Iſland adopt the Conſtitution, ſhe will come with ſo bad a grace into the Union, that ſhe muſt be aſhamed when ſhe enters it, and the independent States muſt bluſh when they receive her—She will be laughed at by the majorities in the other States, and deſpiſed by the minorities—How far this may tend to ſtrengthen the Union let thoſe who favor the bill judge. She would be in the ſituation of a ſoldier, preſt into the ſervice, looked upon as unworthy to be ranged with the volunteers—ſuſpected of an inclination to deſert, till perhaps indeed it may become her intereſt, like his to do ſo, and to act vigorouſly againſt thoſe who had inſulted her.

Surely, Sir, it becomes this Houſe to pity the frailty of the weak and ignorant, who know not the bleſſings of our New-Government, to forgive the perverſe and wicked who oppoſe it from baſe principles, and to ſhew a generous indulgence to that jealous, cautious republican ſpirit, which indeed we ſhould cheriſh and revere. Let this Houſe manifeſt ſuch a diſpoſition, and I will venture to predict the happieſt conſequences. Rhode Iſland will find it her intereſt to unite with States poſſeſſing ſuch magnanimity—her rights ſhe will ſee can never be violated, and her true intereſts never can be neglected; but Sir, if we ſhew that we are more anxious to compleat the numbers of our States than to preſerve inviolate the rights of freemen, and the principles of the late glorious revolution—if we are more ſolicious to reſtrict ſmuggling than to extend the benign influence of our New Conſtitution, through the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, as well as through the twelve other States, what can that State expect from a union with States thus diſpoſed? But if we not only manifeſtly ſhew this diſpoſition, but alſo a malevolence reſembling that which Great Britain ſhewed when ſhe in her rage to anſwer her revenge, and extend her deſpotic power over America, ſhut up the port of Boſton, hoping to ſtarve into ſubmiſſion its virtuous citizens—Muſt not the Rhode-Iſlanders, like the Boſtonians deteſt the cruel attempt, reſent it, and by their reſentment, may not the conſequences be too much like thoſe which followed in the caſe alluded to? May they not be applauded by true Republicans throughout the world? May they not be ſupported by the enemies of our peace?

Sir, they will take advantage of every circumſtance which may afford them an opportunity of gratifying their envy or revenge. There is perhaps but one nation upon earth, which wiſhes to ſee theſe States flouriſh in peace, and it may not be long before ſhe may think that our growing greatneſs may interfere with hers. Let us not therefore run the riſk of endangering the peace and harmony of the United States—Let us not even wound the feelings of a ſiſter State—Let us not expoſe ourſelves to the charge of inconſiſtency, impropriety, raſhneſs, and cruelty;—but let us to avoid thoſe charges, diſcharge the committee of the whole, take up the bill in the Houſe and reject it at once—leaving Rhode Iſland unbiaſſed (by any thing Congreſs can do) to adopt or reject the Conſtitution, as they may think proper. If they adopt it the bill will be unneceſſary—If they ſhould reject it, then let us leave them on a footing with foreigners—they are allies at preſent, and ſhould be treated as ſuch. But it is ſaid our revenue is in danger. Sir, take my advice, and you will make it the intereſt of Rhode Iſland to unite with us, or at leaſt lay her under an high obligation not to ſmuggle; but go on with the bill, and you force her to ſmuggle—nay, perhaps to be your enemy for ever. States in Europe adjoining each other, ſhew us, that this bill is unneceſſary. It would be thought madneſs there, to interdict all commercial intercourſe of neighboring States, merely with a view to prevent ſmuggling—It would I believe too be looked upon as equal to a declaration of war.

Sir I lament that this bill has been committed, but if it ſhould now be taken up and rejected, it will be doing all that can be done—and will ſhew that as ſoon as the attention of the Houſe was turned to it, a proper regard was ſhewn for the rights of freemen. This bill is too inconſiſtent with the character the Repreſentatives of theſe States ought to ſupport—it has too much the appearance of certain Britiſh acts of Parliament, which our conſtituents have execrated. Surely Sir, the Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, muſt unite with me in opinion, that ſuch a bill ſhould not be committed—The Members of States which applauded the glorious ſpirit of that State in oppoſition to a ſimilar act, who riſked their all in her ſupport, and thereby acquired liberty and immortal honor, will, I truſt, vote with me—and ſurely the States which came late into the Union, and ſuch as adopted the Conſtitution by a ſmall majority, will conſider that the caſe of Rhode-Iſland, might have been their own—Surely even thoſe, if ſuch there be amongſt us, who think that devoted State to be as Britiſh Miniſters ſaid America was, a neſt of miſcreants, will allow that it will be inhuman to puniſh the innocent with the guilty. I think therefore that the bill deſerves not the ſanction of this houſe—that it is impolitic and unjuſt—I hope the committee will be diſcharged, and the bill taken up for a third reading, and rejected, time enough, to leave the Convention of Rhode-Iſland free to adopt the Conſtitution or reject it as they may pleaſe.

Let us conſider with what indignation the Convention of any of the States, which we repreſent, if about to ſit on ſuch an occaſion, would have received ſuch an Act of Congreſs—would they not have proteſted againſt it, as an inſult, and adjourned without deliberating on the favorite Conſtitution? Is there a man in this houſe were he in ſuch Convention, who would not agree to ſuch proteſt and adjournment? But Sir, let us conſider the deſign of the bill: If it be intended to induce the State of Rhode Iſland to come into the Union, I think I have ſhewn that it is badly calculated to anſwer that purpoſe—and if intended to prevent ſmuggling, I think I have ſhewn that it is more likely to produce that evil, than to prevent it.—If the motion be agreed to, no inconvenience can ariſe, but much miſchief may be prevented. I hope therefore that the Houſe will agree with me, that the committee of the whole be diſcharged, and will not leave ſuch a bill hanging over the heads of the people of Rhode-Iſland, which muſt put them into a ſituation different from that of any other State in the Union when they adopted the Conſtitution.—Let it not be ſaid, Sir, I conjure this Houſe, that the confederated Republics of America have united upon any other principle than that of a free and perfect conviction of the excellence of their federal plan of government—Let it not be ſaid that fear had any ſhare in bringing even the ſmalleſt ſtate into the Union—Let us not treat a ſiſter ſtate in the very manner we diſdained to be treated by Great Britain.

Several gentlemen obſerved on the impropriety of the motion, as the bill was made the order of a future day—next Monday—and Mr. Parker having withdrawn his ſecond, the motion ſubſided.

The Houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the funding bill. The firſt queſtion was to diſcharge the report of the committee from further proceedings on the ſaid bill. This was agreed to.

The amendments propoſed by the committee to the bill were next taken into conſideration, and agreed to.—The clauſe for funding the continental money being firſt amended, by altering the rate of receiving the ſame from 100 dollars of the ſaid money, for one dollar in ſpecie, to 75 for 1. This propoſition produced ſome debate, and was decided by the ayes and noes.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith (M.) Silveſter, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Wynkoop.—31.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Hartley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lawrence, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scot, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Stone, Trumbull, White, Williamſon.—25.

A further proviſion was then moved for, that intereſt ſhould be computed on the ſaid bills from the day of

This alſo cauſed ſome debate, and was decided by ayes and noes.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Sedgwick, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker.—15.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrance, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Scot, Seney, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Trumbull, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.——42.

THURSDAY, May 27.

A motion was made by Mr. Carroll, that the ſeveral reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Secretary at War, and the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, ſhould be printed. This motion occaſioned a debate; and on the queſtion to agree to the ſame, it was negatived—ayes 27—noes 29.

In Committee of the whole, on the funding bill.—

Mr. Heiſter moved that ſo much of the third ſection as reſpects funding the Indents ſhould be ſtruck out—this motion was ſupported by Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Williamſon and Mr. Page—Mr. Heiſter, gave a ſtatement of certain facts relative to the ſituation of Pennſylvania, in regard to Indents—and enforced the propriety of his motion in a ſpeech of conſiderable length.—The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Vining—and on the queſtion being put, it was negatived, 10 or 11 members only riſing in favor of it.—

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the ſection reſpecting the non-ſubſcribing creditors was amended by inſerting theſe words "including the intereſt to the laſt day of December next."—The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Boudinot read a number of reſolutions, in favor of the aſſumption of the State debts—(in ſubſtance Mr. Gerry's late propoſition)—theſe were laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons read the following—which was laid on the table, viz. Reſolved, that Congreſs will meet and hold their next ſeſſion at Philadelphia.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they have paſſed "an act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations," with one amendment. Alſo that the Preſident of the United States has given his aſſent to the act to continue in force the act to regulate proceſſes in the Courts of the United States—and the act for the government of the Territory ſouth of the river Ohio.

The above amendment was to ſtrike out the clauſes which ſpecify the officers to be employed abroad, and the ſalaries to each—and leave the application of the ſum appropriated by the bill to the Preſident of the United States.——On the queſtion to agree to this amendment the Ayes and Noes were demanded, and are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Cadwallader, Gale, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntingron, Lawrance, Lee, Parker, Partridge, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop.——18.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Jackſon, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, P. Muhlenburg, Moore, Page, Ranſellear, Schureman, Sedgwick, Scot, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Steele, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White, Williamſon,——38.

Mr. Steele's motion on the ſubject of amendments was taken up.

The motion was divided—and the firſt part, reſpecting the appointment of a committee to examine and report the deciſions of the ſeveral States on the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States, was agreed to, and Mr. Steele, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Contee, were appointed.—The other part, reſpecting additional amendments was negatived.

Mr. Gerry laid the following on the table. Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives that all treaties made, or which ſhall be made by the United States, be publiſhed, and annexed to the Laws of the United States.

Another meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed Baron Steuben's bill, with amendments. The ſaid amendments were laid on the table. The Senate propoſe to increaſe the annuity from 2000 to 2500 dollars—and to diſallow the payment of the 7000 dollars.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Mr. Gilman informed the houſe, that yeſterday the joint committee of both houſes preſented to the Preſident of the United States, an act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

Alſo ſeveral reſolutions reſpecting arrears of pay due to officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia and N. Carolina lines of the late army.

The following motion of Mr. Gerry, in ſubſtance, was adopted. That whenever the ayes and noes are called on a particular queſtion, the ſubject matter of ſuch queſtion ſhall be entered on the journals of the Houſe.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the reſolutions reſpecting the aſſumption of the State debts, which he laid on the table yeſterday ſhould now be taken into conſideration by the Houſe.

This motion was negatived---25 to 19.

Mr. Gerry then moved that they ſhould be taken up on Monday next in committee of the whole---Mr. Parker oppoſed this motion, and after ſeveral obſervations in oppoſition to the aſſumption, moved that the ſubject ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole on the firſt Monday in December next; a long debate enſued. Mr. Lee moved next Monday week, and Mr. Livermore next Monday fortnight.

The firſt Monday in December, and next Monday fortnight were put, and negatived. Next Monday week was finally agreed upon, when the reſolutions are to be taken up by the committee of the whole houſe.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill for adjuſting, and ſatisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben, were read. Mr. Goodhue moved that the conſideration thereof ſhould be poſtponed to the next ſeſſion. This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Vining, Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Page, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Livermore, and being put was negatived.

The ſeveral amendments were agreed to. That which propoſes, after ſtriking out the 7000 dollars, to add 500 dollars to the annuity, was on motion of Mr. Thatcher, determined by ayes and noes.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Hartley, Heiſter, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Livermore, Moore, Muhlenbergh, Page, Parker, Scot, Sylveſter, Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, White Wynkoop.——32.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorne, Jackſon, Leonard, Partridge, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Williamſon.——25.

The Houſe took up the report on the memorial of Nathaniel Twining---and after ſome debate, agreed to the ſame.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, and informing the Houſe that they inſiſt on their amendment to ſaid bill---Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement; this motion was warmly oppoſed and finally determined in the negative by ayes and noes.

AYES.

Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Cadwallader, Clymer, Goodhue, Griffin, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Parker, Partridge, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop.——16.

NOES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin Bloodworth, Burke, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Grout, Hartley, Hathorne, Huger, Jackſon, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Page, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Scot, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Sturges, Seney, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White, Williamſon.——37.

The Houſe then voted that they inſiſt on their diſagreement to the amendment.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee of conference. This was negatived.

Mr. Stone laid the following motion, in ſubſtance, on the table, viz. That the committee of the whole be diſcharged from attending to the "bill for repealing the duties on Wines, Teas, &c. and laying others in their ſtead," and that ſaid bill be referred to a ſelect Committee, who are to be inſtructed to report ſuch duties as in their judgment may be adequate to the payment of the intereſt on the foreign and domeſtic debt of the United States; and for the ſupport of government—without interfering with the revenues which may be appropriated by the reſpective ſtates for paying the intereſt on their particular debts, and the ſupport of their governments.

(Adjourned till Monday, 10 o'clock.)

THE TABLET.——No. CXVIII.

"There are ſome perſons whoſe congeniality of character is ſuch, that they need only to ſee each other to form immediately the ſtricteſt intimacy."

THOSE circumſtances in which men reſemble each other are not more numerous or more evident, than thoſe in which they diſagree. The points of reſemblance are ſufficient to deſignate the human race from any other claſs of beings, and to give them a ſpecific character. The great outlines of human nature are ſo conſtant and uniform, that we can never miſtake them, however they may be modified by climate or education. But though we are in no danger of miſtaking any part of our ſpecies through a want of obvious ſimilarity; we are ſtill liable to ſtrong antipathies, from various inſtances of diſſimilarity. Some men appear to be like the reſt of their ſpecies in very few reſpects. There is ſo little congeniality of character between them and other men, that they can never form any intimacy or acquaintance. This circumſtance ſimply does not prove a man to be better or worſe than the general run of mankind: It only ſhews that he has too ſtrong peculiarities to authorize an high degree of intimacy.

Why has one perſon a great number of intimate aſſociates, while another has few or none? This may happen where both ſuſtain a reputation equally fair; and where both are ſituated equally favorable to cultivate friendſhip. It is becauſe one perſon more than another finds his character congenial to thoſe with whom he may chance to be acquainted. Some men can make an intimate companion of almoſt any perſon whom accident may throw in their way. We denominate ſuch very familiar men. They have no peculiarities of diſpoſition to make them critical in the choice of their aſſociates; nor have they any ſingularities of character to make them diſguſting to others. Men of ſuch an eaſy temper and accommodating manners paſs through the world, without ever being much reſpected, or much hated. But there are perſons of a different ſtamp who can find none, with whom they can eaſily aſſimilate. They are exactly the reverſe of what I have juſt called familiar men. A reſerved diſguſt moſt commonly happens from a want of congeniality of character. If this is a prevailing quality in any individual it is an evidence, not that he is a bad or a good man, but that the impulſes of his ſoul do not vibrate in ſympathy with thoſe of other people.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to preſcribe the mode in which the public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings in each ſtate ſhall be authenticated ſo as to take effect in every other ſtate.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Acts of the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates ſhall be authenticated by having the ſeal of their reſpective ſtates affixed thereto; that the Records and Judicial Proceedings of the Courts of any ſtate ſhall be proved or admitted in any other Court within the United States by the atteſtation of the Clerk, and the ſeal of the Court annexed, if there be a ſeal, together with a certificate of the Judge, Chief Juſtice or preſiding Magiſtrate, as the caſe may be, that the ſaid atteſtation is in due form; and the ſaid Records and Judicial Proceedings authenticated as aforeſaid, ſhall have ſuch faith and credit given to them in every Court within the United States, as they have by law or uſage in the Courts of the State from whence the ſaid records are, or ſhall be taken.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY TWENTY-SIXTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT to continue in Force an Act paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, intitled, "An Act to regulate Proceſſes in the Courts of the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the act, intitled "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States," paſſed on the twenty-ninth day of September laſt, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby continued in force, until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY TWENTY-SIXTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

BOSTON, MAY 21, 1790.

SHIP NEWS.

On Thurſday laſt, the Ships Preſident Waſhington, Capt. Nicholſon, and Gov. Bowdoin, Capt. Dowſe, ſailed for the Eaſt-Indies. The elegant ſtructure of theſe Ships, and the ſtrength and beauty of the workmanſhip; muſt, when it is known in the Eaſt, that they, their ſails, cordage, &c. together with the other Ships that have before ſailed, are intirely the product of Maſſachuſetts, *inſure it a reputation for Shipbuilding highly advantageous.*

NEW-YORK, *SATURDAY*, MAY 29.

The Ship Harmony Capt. *Willet* is arrived at Philadelphia from Bengal.—Accounts from the Eaſt-Indies State—there is a moſt pleaſing proſpect of a plentiful harveſt in that part of the world—that Cotton has ſold ſo low as 11 Tales in China—that the Engliſh ſettlements enjoy a profound peace—that the greateſt part of treaſure on board the Vanſittart one of the Eaſt-Indea company's Ships lately loſt, had been recovered from the wreck—that the ſhip Durham Capt. Kepling; and another ſhip were loſt in a gale of wind, foundering in the road—that Tippoo Sultan to puniſh the faults of ſome of the tributary Princes had depopulated and laid waſte their conntry from Belipatam to Callicut, an extent of 80 or 90 miles, where the late poſſeſſors of its fields and habitations are ſeen no more.

The Hon. PETER SYLVESTER is re-elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—and the Hon. JAMES GORDON is choſen to ſerve in the ſame hon. branch of the next Congreſs.—

On Tueſday laſt, died at Jericho on Long-Iſland, the hon. James Townſend, who was lately elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Ship William and Robert, Woodhouſe, Briſtol, 7 weeks.
Schooner Beaſey, Squires, St. Martins, 17 days.
——Polly, Todd, St. Thomas, 17 days.
——Polly, Man, Edenton, (N. C.) 5 days.
Sloop Rainbow, Corre, New Providence, 10 days.
——Saratoga, Thraſher, Charleſton, 14 days.

☞ The INDEX to the firſt volume of the Gazette of the United States, beginning April 15, 1789, and ending April 14, 1790, is ready to be delivered gratis, to thoſe Subſcribers who propoſe to have the numbers bound.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Oſtler, one that is ſober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find ſteady employment, by applying to the Subſcriber, ARCHER GIFFORD,

N. B. None but a ſober perſon, and one well recommended need apply. Newark, May 29, 1790.

LONDON, March 28.

From the French National Gazette.

THE ſchemes of the Sciota company become more alarming. More efficacious means than thoſe propoſed by *M. Maulu* ought to be adopted if we would effectually rid France of this nuiſance. If the gentlemen, who have opened the office under the direction of the Sciota company, are foreigners, the beſt treatment they ought to expect is to be ordered to depart the kingdom within eight days, as perſons guilty of violating the laws of nations. If they are Frenchmen they ought to be brought to trial as ſubjects charged with the crime of treaſon againſt the nation.—No pretence whatever can juſtify a further ſufferance. A company avowedly formed to depopulate this country, ought not to be allowed two days exiſtence in France. [*Notwithſtanding the extreme jealouſy of the Pariſians in reſpect to the emigration of their countrymen to the United States, it is thought they might part with ſeveral thouſands of them without conſiderable detriment. That the National Aſſembly view the matter in this light is evident from the late arrivals of French emigrants in the Potowmac.*]

—

The following is tranſlated from a late Paris Daily Gazette.

It is highly proper and laudable for the United States of North America to make agriculture and commerce the foundation of their power; and it is poſſible we may charge them unjuſtly when we ſay, we have reaſon to ſuſpect that they have no objection to depopulating France, provided they could thereby advance their own population—a meaſure which would not be permitted even by nations actually in a ſtate of hoſtility with each other. Is it then poſſible to ſuppoſe that the American States mean to make ſo ungrateful a return to France, for the ſuccour ſhe has afforded them?

"An aſſociation, however, known by the name of the *Sciota company*, actually exiſts in Paris, who have opened an office in New-Street (Rue Neuve) No. 162. This company have already printed and publiſhed advertiſements, the ſole deſign of which is to perſuade the French to emigrate to N. America. The offers they hold out are very tempting—a paſſage free of expence—a ſhort and eaſy ſervice after their arrival, and lands given them in return for ſuch ſervice. They have even the aſſurance to ſay, "That this is confering a benefit upon France, conſidering her preſent ſituation, in diſburthening her of a ſuperfluous population, at once diſtreſſing and dangerous." It is not probable that the French government will conſent to ſuch emigrations. France has new lands to cultivate as well as the United States of America, and labor enough to employ all her citizens. How comes it, then, that ſuch an office as that of the Sciota Aſſociation ſhould be allowed in Paris, and the publication of their pamphlets permitted?

ASSOCIATION.

The following articles are ſaid to have been ſigned at Berlin on the 9th of January laſt by the Miniſters of the King of Great Britain, the King of Pruſſia and their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United (Dutch) Provinces.

WHEREAS the troubles of the Netherlands are of a nature to intereſt the high contracting parties, and which may poſſibly call for their interference, the following general articles have been proviſionally agreed to, which they ſeverally bind themſelves to carry into execution.

Article I. "They will not take any part in thoſe troubles, unleſs invited or compelled ſo to do by circumſtances.

II. "Having an intereſt in the preſervation of the privileges of the Netherlands, the high contracting parties ſhall invite his imperial Majeſty to ſecure them, and ſee that the Pruſſian and Dutch frontiers be not hereafter diſturbed or alarmed.

III. "Shonld the Netherlands become free and independent, then the high contracting parties will take into conſideration the nature of the conſtitution, and deliberate whether they will recognize their independence.

IV. "No foreign power ſhall be ſuffered to accede and become a party in this treaty, without the conſent of the preſent high contracting parties.

V. "Whatever may be the conſequences which this treaty may produce the high contracting parties will ſtand by each other and make a common cauſe of it."

BELGIC PROVINCES.

The unblemiſhed character, and pacific proffers of Leopold II. have no impreſſion on the Belgic ſtates. In the Memoir which accompanied his ſiſter, and the Duke of Saxe Teſchen's letter to the ſtates of Brabant, he unequivocally reprobated the Emperor's ſyſtem, promiſed the moſt unlimited redreſs of grievances, and offered to accept the ſovereignty of the Netherlands under limitations and reſtrictions that would have rendered it nearly nominal.

Theſe propoſitions were, by the ſtates of Brabant, on the 6th, referred to the ſovereign Congreſs of the Belgic Commonwealth, and rejected on the 9th by that body, without a diviſion or debate.

BOSTON.

DR. FRANKLIN's WILL.

THE Selectmen having received from the executors of Dr. Franklin's will extracts therefrom, communicated the ſame to the town, at the adjourned town meeting.

The extracts are lengthy, and contain many of thoſe judicious and elegant maxims and obſervations, for which the Doctor is ſo juſtly celebrated. They contain legacies to the town, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and his relations. To the town he has bequeathed 1100l. *One hundred* pounds of which is to the grammar ſchools—the intereſt of which is to be laid out in medals, to be given to ſuch ſcholars as ſhall excel in certain acquirements. The other *ten hundred* pounds ſterling, the ſelect men of the town of Boſton are to hold in truſt, to be let out in ſums not exceeding *ſixty pounds*, nor leſs than *fifteen pounds* ſterling, to young married artizans under the age of 25 years, who can procure ſufficient recommendations for ſobriety, and of having performed the duties required by their indentures, of at leaſt two reputable citizens, who are willing to be ſureties from them; at an intereſt of five per cent. per annum.——The intereſt and a tenth part of the principal to be paid annually. This ſum being thus made an accumulating fund, the Doctor has provided for the appropriation of its product in 100 years, [when it will amount to 131,000l. ſterling]—*one hundred thouſand pounds* for public works, and the remaining 31,000l. to begin a ſecond fund on the principles of the legacy now left; until another century expires, when it will accumulate to 4,000,000l.—*one million* of which the town is to diſpoſe of; and the other *three millions* the ſtate, the Doctor not wiſhing to extend his views any further. There are many other particulars, which, as we relate from memory, we cannot at preſent give correct to our readers. Nor can we *attempt* any part of it in the language of the deceaſed. As a correct copy will undoubtedly be publiſhed—the foregoing ſketch may ſuffice.

PORTSMOUTH April 25.

A gentleman of Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, took the following method lately to preſerve peach trees from being injured by worms caterpillars, &c. He cleared away the gum that iſſued out of the tree affected by the worm; ſtrewed a little flour of brimſtone round the root, and covered it with fine mould that it might not blow away, yet ſo that the ſun might operate through and cauſe the brimſtone to fumigate which deſtroyed the worms, one pound of brimſtone is ſufficient for near two hundred trees. The ſame kind of ſulphur he alſo found to be deſtructive to caterpillars. In the latter caſe his plan was as follows: He ſplit the end of a pole or ſtick, put therein a few brimſtone matches, ſet them on fire, and held the pole under the neſt. This deſtroys the caterpillars. A pole thus lightened will ſerve for three or four neſts.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

A debating ſociety has been lately eſtabliſhed in Wilmington, Delaware. Plans of this kind have heretofore failed in ſome of the largeſt towns on the continent; we ſincerely wiſh this laudable attempt may be ſucceſsful. It has been ſaid that the celebrated Burke, of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, laid the foundation of his political eminence at a debating ſociety—under the auſpices of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

THE EFFUSION OF A GENTLEMAN,
JUST BEFORE HIS GOING TO *PRISON*, ON SEEING HIS CHILD ASLEEP.

SOFT Babe! ſweet image of a harmleſs mind!
How calm that ſleep which innocence enjoys!
The ſmiling cheek thou in thy ſlumber wear'ſt,
Is Nature's language for a gentle heart;
It ſays all's peace within. It is thy right;
It is the bleſt privilege of thy tender age
To wake, or ſleep in peace; to know no fears,
To dread no ill, to ſmile on friend and foe.
——Could gazing catch that look or cordial peace,
My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence,
And plant it in my breaſt.—In vain that thought:
Heaven this bliſs to ſinful man denies;
'Tis Virtue's crown; and e'en an Angel's wealth.
Sleep on, mild infant; ſleep, and never know
What thy fond Parent feels; now feels for thee,
Though thou feel'ſt nought. May kind heaven grant
Thou never wake again. How ſweet to paſs
From Earth to Heaven on ſo ſoft a wing!
Thoſe looks would fix a ſmile on Death's cheek.
——I muſt away; relentleſs Law compels;
I'll take thee too; thou in a cell canſt ſleep,
And play within the horrors of a goal.
Thy father ſleeps no more. What then? I'll watch
Thy ſleeping hours; and when thou ſmil'ſt, I'll ſmile;
Smile e'en in miſery; wipe my ſtreaming eye,
Then ſmile again.—Will law forbid me this?
——Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid;
Silent her griefs, which fretted life away;
At ſight of thee her tender heart would bleed;
It bled for others woes; for thine 'twoul'd ſtream.
Thou know'ſt, my God, by thy great pattern taught,
I never turn'd my eye, nor ſhut my heart
From any wretch that walk'd this earth in pain;
When thy rich bleſſings on my head were pour'd
Thou led'ſt my heart, ſince goodneſs comes from thee,
To ſeek out miſery in her baſhful path,
And did my utmoſt every wound to heal.
——Some virtuous mind thou'lt touch:
Then guide him to my cell! my chains he'll break,
And light to me, and to this Babe, reſtore.

B.

Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Miſſes, who from the banks of the Delaware Eaſtward, even to Boſton, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders ſome regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York neceſſary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flouriſhing Academy, and others who may wiſh to viſit that pleaſing romantic hill, the ſubſcribers are now running ſtages, which will continue during the ſummer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of theſe places a ſtage will ſtart every Monday and Thurſday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Cosenhoven's avern the ſame evening, exchange paſſengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each paſſenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way paſſengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where ſeats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each paſſenger.

To accomodate thoſe who may wiſh to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eaſtern and Southern ſtates, a ſtage will conſtantly run between Bethlehem, and Philadelphia, ſtarting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE.
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
130		20	2600
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this ſtate, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloſs Hobart Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Iſland, Eſquire, an abſconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the ſaid Juſtice, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "an act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the ſaid Paul Deyrell, he the ſaid Juſtice has directed all his the ſaid Paul Deyrell's Eſtate, real and perſonal, within this State, to be ſeized; and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Eſtate real and perſonal will be ſold for the payment and ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety. *March* 31. 1aw3m.

CONTINENTAL
AND
STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.

☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jerſey Paper Money.* May 4.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street*, New-York, April 17, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

☞ *A large impreſſion of this paper having been ſtruck off from the commencement of the ſecond vol. April* 14.—*Thoſe who incline to become ſubſcribers from that period, may be furniſhed with the numbers compleat.*

☞ THE MAIL DILIGENCE *for Philadelphia leaves the Ferry-Stairs at New-York, forty minutes after Seven every Morning, except Sunday. Dines at Brunſwick, and reaches Trenton before dark.*